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# A N EPISCOPAL ALMANACK

For the Year of { the Worlds Creation, 5625.  
Mankinds Redemption, 1676.

*Being the Bissextile or Leap year.*

Illustrated and continued with the lives  
and actions of divers of the Primitive  
Bishops, and Doctors of the Church.  
with several other things necessary  
for an Annual Ephemeris.

Calculated properly for the famous University  
and Town of *Cambridge*, where the Pole is  
Elevated 52 degrees and 17 minutes above  
the Horizon.

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*If temperance, Zeal, learning or Piety,  
Can draw thee on this work to cast thy eye;  
View then the lives of these Angelick mirrours,  
And by their Vertues thou correct thy errors.*

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pany of Stationers. 1676.

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# The Vulgar Notes of the Year 1676.

in both accounts, viz.

Julian, or English.		Gregorian, or Forraign.
	5 The Golden Number	5
	5 Cycle of the Sun	5
B A	Dominical Letter	E. D.
25	Epact	15
14	Roman Indiction	14
	5 Number of Direction	8
January	23 Septuagesima	2 February
February	9 Ash-wednesday	19 February
February	13 Quadragesima	23 February
March	26 Easter day	5 April
April	30 Rogation Sunday	10 April
May	4 Holy Thursday	14 May
May	14 Whit-sunday	24 May
May	21 Trinity-Sunday	31 May
December	3 Advent-Sunday	29 November

## Times prohibiting Marriage.

**M**arriage comes in on the 13 of January, and by Septuagesima Sunday it is out again, until the octaves of Easter, or day after Low-Sunday; at which time it comes in again, and goes no more out till Rogation Sunday: for *Rogamen vetisat*: From whence it is forbidden again untill Trinity-Sunday, when it goes out and comes not in again untill St. Hillary or 13 of January next after.

Parents their Children House and Lands afford,  
But a Prudent Wife and wife comes from the Lord.

## Of the Eclipses this present year 1676.

We shall have only two Eclipses this year, and those both of the *Sun*. The first of them happens on *June* the first, at our near a Clock in the forenoon. It is celebrated in 21 degrees of *Gemini*, in the Eleventh angle of the Heavens, in the Ascendent of *London*. It will appear total about the *Hesperides* or *Canary* Island, also in *Greenland* and to those that Navigate in the North Sea, likewise in *Hispaniola* *Cuba* in *America*, &c.

The second Eclipse of the *Sun* happens on *November* the 25. about our eight a Clock in the morning. The *Sun* rises Eclipsed as to us, and if the weather prove fair we may behold the defect. This Eclipse will be visible also in the Kingdoms of *Biafara*, *New Guinea*, *Virginia*, *Benin*, *Malagascar*, &c.

Pale *Cynthia* passing 'twixt the *Sun* and us,  
Doth *Phœbus* cause to be Eclipsed thus.

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### Of the Suns entrance into the four Cardinal Signs.

**T**HE *Sun* enters *Aries* this year on *March* 9. 14 minutes past 11 at night.

He enters *Cancer* on *June* 11. 1 minute past 2 in the morn.

He enters *Libra* on *September* 12. 10 min. past 5 afternoon

He enters *Capricorn* on *December* 11. 57 minutes past 4 in the Morning.

Thus in his flaming Chariot *Phœbus* rides,  
And with perpetual motion time divides.

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The golden Planet *Venus* is our bright Evening Star from the beginning of the year, until the twenty ninth of *August*, and in *June* will be so splendid, as she may be seen in the day time if it be a clear sky.

*Mars* game some mistress, beauteous Queen of Loves,  
Dawn in a Chariot by a Train of Doves.

# The Regal Table.

Kings and Que. names.	Began their Reign:	Reigned Y. M. D.	Since they Reigned.	Buried at
W. Conqu.	1066 Octob. 12	20 11 22	589 Sept. 9	Caen Norm.
W. Rufus	1087 Septem. 9	12 11 19	576 August 1	Winchester
Henry I.	1100 August 1	35 4 11	541 Decem. 2	Reading
Stephen	1135 Decem. 2	18 11 19	522 Octob. 25	Feverham
Henry II.	1154 Octob. 25	34 9 2	487 July 6	Fontenerard
Richard I.	1189 July 6	9 9 0	477 April 6	Fontenerard
John	1199 April 6	17 7 0	460 Octob. 19	Worcester
Henry III.	1216 Octob. 19	56 1 0	404 Nov. 16	Westminster
Edward I.	1274 Nov. 16	34 8 6	369 July 7	Westminster
Edward II.	1307 July 7	19 7 5	350 Janua. 25	Glocester
Edward III.	1326 Janua. 25	50 5 7	299 June 21	Westminster
Richard II.	1377 June 21	22 3 14	277 Sept. 29	Westminster
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 29	13 6 3	263 March 20	Canterbury
Henry V.	1412 March 20	9 5 24	254 Aug. 31	Westminster
Henry VI.	1422 Aug. 31	38 6 16	216 March 4	Windsor
Edward IV.	1460 March 4	22 1 8	193 April 9	Winchester
Edward V.	1483 April 9	0 2 18	193 June 22	Unknown
Richard III.	1483 June 22	2 2 5	191 Aug. 22	Leicester
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22	23 10 16	167 April 21	Westminster
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22	37 10 1	130 Janua. 28	Windsor
Edward VI.	1546 Janu. 28	6 5 19	123 July 6	Westminster
Qu. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4 22	118 Nov. 17	Westminster
Qu. Elizab.	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 16	74 March 24	Westminster
R. James	1602 March 24	22 0 3	51 March 27	Westminster
Charles I.	1625 March 27	25 10 3	28 Janua. 30	Windsor
Charles II.	1648 Janu. 30	Whom God grant long to Reign.		

*Give honour to the King, and that the rather  
 'Cause he is both shine and thy Countries Father;  
 Who doth him curse in thought or otherwise,  
 The Birds o' th' Vallies shall pick out his eyes.  
 His body, to whom God hath given chief power  
 (Like Davids) is ten thousand worth of our,  
 such sacred vertue is in him inherent  
 Being on earth Gods Sovereign Vicegerent.*



# A Catalogue of the Archbishops of York to this present Year, 1676.

1 Paulinus	26 Gerard	51 William Booth
2 Cedha	27 Thomas 2.	52 George Nevil
3 Wilfrid	28 Thurstan	53 Lawrence Booth
4 Bosa	29 Henry Murdac	54 Tho. Rotheram
5 John of Beverly	30 Saint William	55 Thomas Savage
6 Wilfrid	31 Roger	56 Christ. Bainbridg
7 Egbert	32 Geoffry Plantagenet	57 Thomas Woolsey
8 Albertus	33 Walter Gray	58 Edward Lee
9 Eambaldus 1.	34 Sewal	59 Robert Holgate
10 Eambaldus 2.	35 Godfrey de Kinton	60 Nicholas Heath
11 Wulfius	36 Walter Gifford	61 Thomas Yong
12 Wimundus	37 William Wickwane	62 Edmund Grindal
13 Wilferus	38 John Roman	63 Edwyn Sandys
14 Ethelbald	39 Henry Newark	64 John Piers
15 Redward	40 Tho. de Corbridge	65 Matthew Hutton
16 Wulfstan 1.	41 Wil. de Greenfield	66 Tobias Mathew
17 Oskitel	42 William de Melton	67 George Montaign
18 Athelwold	43 Le Zouch	68 Samuel Harner
19 Oswald	44 John Thursby	69 Richard Neile
20 Aldulf	45 Alexander Nevil	70 John Williams
21 Wulfstan 2.	46 Thomas Arundel	71 Accepted Frewin
22 Alfricus Puttor	47 Robert Waldby	72 Richard Stern the
23 Kinfmus	48 Richard Scroop	Reverend Archbi-
24 Eldredus	49 Henry Bowet	shop of York now
25 Thomas 1.	50 John Kemp	living.

*How happy are the times that we do see  
Roviv'd again divine Hierarchie;  
Better than with Presbytery to fool  
And bring our selves to a Repentant stool.  
Those stinking Elders made us hold our nose,  
And make wry mouths worse than a Doctors Dose.  
But thanks to Charles the Second, whose best Raig  
Hath plac'd each Bishop in his see again.*

## A Catalogue of the most eminent Bishops when they flourished.

Since	The Birth of our Saviour the chief Bishop of our Souls	1676
	James the Apostle Bishop of Jerusalem martyred	1635
	Timothy was by S. Paul placed Bishop of Ephesus	1610
	Linus the first Bishop of Rome	1606
	Dionysius Areopagita made by S. Paul Bishop of Athens	1602
	Policarpus Bishop of Smyrna martyred	1577
	Ignatius Bishop of Lyons flourished	1498
	Clement Alexandrinus lived	1474
	Tertullian a famous Priest of Carthage	1574
	Origen the famous writer flourished	1463
	S. Cyprian was Bishop of Carthage	1422
	Laëtantius the Disciple of Arnobius flourished	1366
	Athanasius Bishop of Alexandria	1343
	Eusebius Pamphilus who wrot the Ecclesiastical History	1343
	St. Hilary Bishop of Poitiers flourished	126
	St. Basil Bishop of Caesarea in Capadocia	1299
	St. Gregory Nazianzen flourished	1293
	St. Ambrose Bishop of Milan flourished	1297
	St. Austin Bishop of Hippo in Affrick	1290
	St. John Chrysostome Bishop of Constantinople	1267
	Euphаний Bishop of Cyprus flourished	1265
	Johannes Damascenus a learned writer flourished	1226
	Paulinus Bishop of Nola who gave all his wealth to the poor	1218
	Austin Archbishop of Canturbury came into England	1002
	Dunstan was Archbishop of Canturbury	704

Saint Dunstan's Harp upon the wall fast by a pin did hang a,  
Without mans help with lie and all, and by it self did twang a.

Since Elphegus A. B. C. was murdered by the Danes 672  
 Since A. Cranmer Suffered martyrdom 119  
 Since Reverend Bishop Laud was murdered 32  
 The State in Stafford fell, the Church in Laud,  
 The times of publick rage, adjudg'd to die,  
 For treasons they should set by Prophecie.

# A Table of Interest at six per Cent.

	Shilling.	1 Month			2 months			6 months			9 months			a Year		
		sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.
5		0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2
10		0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	7	0
15		0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	2	0	10	2
1		0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2	1
2		0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	12	4	2	2
3		0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	12	7	3	3	6	3	3
4		0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9	0
5		0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
6		0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
7		0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	2
8		0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	1	9	6	1
9		0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	3	0	10	9	0
1		l.	s.	p.	l.	s.	p.	l.	s.	p.	l.	s.	p.	l.	s.	p.
10		0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
20		0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
30		0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
40		0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
50		0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
60		0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
70		0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
80		0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
90		0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
100		0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	19	0	6	0	0

Some wretched Fathers goe to Hell by lending;  
 Their sonnes do purchase the same place by spending.  
 Most commonly it is the fatal Lot,  
 To have it lewdly spent what's Evilly got;  
 And of the Devil every one will tell ye,  
 What's gain'd ore's back is spent under his belly.

# January hath xxxi days

New moon 5 day, at 5 in the morning.

First quarter 12 day, at 9 at night.

Full moon 20 day, at 7 at night.

Last quarter 27 day, at 6 at night.

1	a	Circumcis of our Loc <sup>a</sup>	thighs	8	8	3	52
2	B	2 After Christmase		8	6	3	54
3	c	Octave of S. John	knees	8	4	3	56
4	d	Octave of S. Inno.		8	3	3	57
5	e	S. Edward K. & Con.		8	2	3	58
6	f	Epiphany of our Lord	legs	8	0	4	0
7	g	Ced Bish. of London		7	59	4	1
8	a	William Bish. of York	feet	7	57	4	3
9	B	1 Sunday after Epipha.		7	55	4	5
10	c	Sun in Aquarius	head	7	54	4	6
11	d	W. Laud Arch. of Can. m.	and	7	52	4	8
12	e	Satyrus	face	7	51	4	9
13	f	Hilary Bish. & Conf.	neck	7	49	4	11
14	g	Paul Hermitre		7	48	4	12
15	a	Marcellus Pz. & mar.	arms	7	46	4	14
16	B	2 Sunday after Epiphany	and	7	45	4	15
17	c	Anthony Conf.	should.	7	43	4	17
18	d	Chair of S. Pet. at R.	breast	7	41	4	19
19	e	Melitan		7	39	4	21
20	f	Fabian & Sebastian	heart	7	38	4	22
21	g	Agnes Virgin and m.		7	36	4	24
22	a	Vincent marty	bowels	7	35	4	25
23	B	Septuagesima Sunday		7	33	4	27
24	c	Term begin	reins	7	31	4	29
25	d	Conversion of S. Paul Ap.		7	29	4	31
26	e	Polycar. B of Smyr.	secrets	7	27	4	33
27	f	S. John Chrysost. B.		7	25	4	35
28	g	Carolus Magnus		7	24	4	36
29	a	Gildas Abbot	thighs	7	22	4	38
30	B	King Charles I. Martyr		7	20	4	40
31	c	Margina Virg. & M.	knees	7	18	4	42

Invoke the Muses for me, ye that list,  
Or call upon Apollo to assist;  
The work that I unto the world do bring,  
Dost crave no aid from the Thessalian Spring.

This is now the third year (courteous Reader) since I first undertook this Annual task of writing the Episcopal Almanack, which having found so general an acceptance, hath encouraged me in the prosecution of my primary design, to continue the Lives of our Reverend Bishops and Doctors of the Church, those Champions of Christ, and mauls of Hereticks, Beginning first with

Cornelius Bishop of Rome.

THIS *Cornelius* is noted by St. *Cyprian* to be a worthy Bishop, and for his great vertue and mainely continency much commendable. In the persecution of that Tyrant *Decius*, Emperor of Rome, he demeaned himself very constantly and faithfully, being by him banished to a Town called *Cantumcellus*, bordering on *Hebruria*, from whence he sent Letters to *Cyprian*, Bishop of *Carthage*, and *Cyprian* again to him; whereof *Decius* hearing, moved with anger, thinks those Letters contained matter against him, as guilty consciences always imagine the worst, he thereupon commanded *Cornelius* to be beaten with Plumb batts, (which as saith *Sabellicus*, is a kind of scourging) and so to be brought to the Temple of *Mars*, either there to do Sacrifice, or else to suffer the extremity. But he rather willing to die than to commit such iniquity, prepared himself to Martyrdom; and so commending the charge of the Church unto *Stephanus* his Arch-deacon, was brought to the way of *Appian*, where he ended his life in faithful Martyrdom.e.

February

# February hath xxix days.

New moon 3 day, at 7 at night.

First quarter 11 day, at 6 at night.

Full Moon 19 day, at 8 in the forenoon.

Last Quarter 26 day, at 2 in the morning.

MD.	WD.	Fixed Feasts & Terms.	Moons place.	Sun rise	Sun set
1	d	Ignatius B. and m.	knees	7 16	4 44
2	e	Purification of B. Virgin.	legs	7 14	4 46
3	f	Blaise Bishop & mar.		7 12	4 48
4	g	Gilbert Confessor.	feet	7 10	4 50
5	a	Agatha Sicil. V. & m.		7 8	4 52
6	b	Shrove Sunday.	head	7 6	4 54
7	c	Zacharias.	and	7 4	4 56
8	d	Shrove-tuesday.	face	7 2	4 58
9	e	Ash wednesday.	neck	7 0	5 0
10	f	Cap. Burleigh m.		6 58	5 2
11	g	Euphrosina.	arms	6 56	5 4
12	a	Term ends	and	6 54	5 6
13	b	Quadragesima.	should.	6 52	5 8
14	c	Valentine. B. & M.	breast	6 50	5 10
15	d	Faustin and Jonica.		6 48	5 12
16	e	Ember Week.	heart	6 46	5 14
17	f	Frrian Bishop.	and	6 44	5 16
18	g	Simcon Bishop & m.	back	6 42	5 18
19	a	Sabine.	bowels	6 40	5 20
20	b	2 Sunday in Lent.		6 38	5 22
21	c	69 martyrs.	reins	6 36	5 24
22	d	Chair of S. Pet. at An.		6 34	5 26
23	e	Polycarp. B. & m. fast.	secrets	6 31	5 29
24	f			6 29	5 31
25	g	Matthias Apostle.	thighs	6 27	5 33
26	a	John Bishop.		6 25	5 35
27	b	2 Sunday in Lent.	knees	6 23	5 37
28	c	Andromachus Conf.		6 21	5 39
29	d	Dwiel Bishop of York	legs	6 20	5 40



February 1676.

*My Task's divine, of worthy Hero's who  
Did for the cause of Christ their lives forgoe;  
And for that sacred Cause so firmly stood,  
They seal'd the same with their most precious blood.*

*Pamphilus Bishop of Cesarea.*

**T**His *Pamphilus* was Bishop of *Cesarea* at such time as the tenth Persecution was raised against the Church by *Dioclesian* and *Maximian* the Roman Emperors, under whom he suffered a glorious Martyrdom. This persecution was not only long for durance of time, but also very remarkable for the exquisiteness of torments inflicted on the Christians; as on one *Peter of Nicomedia*, whose body being stripped naked was lifted up, his whole body being so beaten with Whips, and torn that a man might see the bare bones, and after they had mingled Vinegar and Salt together, they pow'd it upon the most tender parts of his body; and lastly, roasted him at a soft fire as a man would roast Flesh to eat. Other strange Torments they had for the Christians; as hanging them upon Crosses, binding them to the bodies of dead Trees, hanging him by the middle upon Gallowes till they died with hunger, choking of them with Smoak with small & soft fires; scorching and broyling them with Coals, not unto death, but every day renewed; sprinkling them with boyling Lead; having their most necessary Members cut from them, &c. all which torments they patiently endured.

*Whose heads in heaven shall wear eternal crowns*

*For them enduring persecuters frown.*

March

# March hath xxxi days.

New moon 4 day, at 10 in the forenoon.  
 First quarter 12 day, at 2 in the afternoon.  
 Full Moon 19 day, at 7 at night.  
 Last quarter 26 day, at 10 in the forenoon.

1	d	David Archb of Men.	legs	6	19	5	4 <sup>1</sup>
2	e	Chad Bish. of Wich.	feet	6	17	5	43
3	f	Sir Henry Hide m		6	15	5	45
4	g	Adrian		6	13	5	47
5	a	Midlent Sunday	head	6	11	5	49
6	b	Dorothe Vir. and m.		6	9	5	51
7	c	Perpetua	neck	6	6	5	54
8	d	Cyprian B. of Carth.	and	6	4	5	56
9	e	L. Capel &c. m	throat	6	2	5	58
10	f	Sun in Aries	arms	6	0	6	0
11	g	Ostwin King & mar.		5	58	6	2
12	a	Passion Sunday	breast	5	56	6	4
13	b	Theodore	and	5	53	6	7
14	c	Leo Bishop	stomac.	5	51	6	9
15	d	Briskobulus Bishop	heart	5	49	6	11
16	e	Cypriacus		5	47	6	13
17	f	Patrick Bish. & Con.	bowels	5	45	6	15
18	g	Edward K. and mar.		5	43	6	17
19	a	Palm Sunday	reins	5	41	6	19
20	b	Joachim Confessor		5	39	6	21
21	c	Benedict the Great	secrets	5	37	6	23
22	d	Paulinus		5	35	6	25
23	e	Maundy Thursday	thighs	5	33	6	27
24	f	Good Fryday		5	31	6	29
25	g	Annuniation of B. Vir.	knees	5	28	6	32
26	a	Easter day		5	26	6	34
27	b	Easter Monday	legs	5	24	6	36
28	c	Easter Tuesday		5	22	6	38
29	d	Baldred Confessor		5	20	6	40
30	e	Patrone Bishop	feet	5	18	6	42
31	f	Abelme		5	16	6	44

March 1 676.

*Saint Alban, of our Isle the Proto-martyr,  
Being Christian made, was from his faith no starter.  
But for the cause of Christ did loose his head  
Which (as his Legend saith) spake he being dead.*

*Saint Alban the Brittish Proto-martyr.*

**S**aint Alban was a wealthy Inhabitant of *Verulam-cestre*, and a Citizen of Rome, for so *Alexander Neccham* reports him.

*Hic est Martyrii roseo decoratus honore,  
Albanus, Gives, inclita Roma, tum.  
Here Alban, Rome, thy Citizen renown'd  
Wish worthy grace of Martyrdom was crown'd.*

His Conversion happened on this manner. *Amphibalus* a Christian Preacher of *Gae-liou* in *Wales*, was faine to fly from persecution into the Eastern parts of this Island, and was entertained by *Alban* in his house in *Verulam*. Not long after a search being made for *Amphibalus*, *Alban* secretly and safely conveighed him away, and exchanging Cloaths with him, offered himself for his Guest to the Pagan Officers, who at that instant were a sacrificing to their *Devil-gods*; where not only *Alban* being required, refused to sacrifice, but also he reprov'd others for so doing, and thereupon was condemned to most cruel torments, and after to be beheaded; His judgment being given after this manner, he was brought from the City *Verulam*, to the place of Execution, which as then was a Hill in a Wood called *Holm-burst*, where at one stroke his Head was smitten off. But his Executioner (saith *Bede*) had short joy of his wicked deed, for his eyes fell to the ground with the head of the holy Martyr.

*Thousands of torments when he had endur'd for Christ his sake,  
At length he died by doom thus given, his head away to take.  
The Tortor proudly did the feat, but clear he went not quite,  
That holy Martyr lost his head, the cruel wretch his sight,*

April

# April hath xxx days.

New moon 3 day, at 2 in the morning.

First quarter 11 day, at 6 in the morning.

Full moon 18 day, at 3 in the morning.

Last quarter 24 day, at 8 at night.

1	g	Theodore.	head	5	14	6	46
2	g	Low Sunday	and	5	12	6	48
3	b	Rich. Bish. of Chi.	face	5	10	6	50
4	c	S. Ambrose B. of M.	neck	5	8	6	52
5	d	Vincent.	armes	5	6	6	54
6	e	Egellippus.	and	5	4	6	56
7	f	Sigene B.	shoulder	5	2	6	58
8	g	Dionysius	breast	4	0	7	0
9	g	2 Sunday after Easter.	heart	4	58	7	2
10	b	Sun in Taurus	bowels	4	56	7	4
11	c	Leo Bishop.	and	4	54	7	6
12	d	Term begins	belly	4	52	7	8
13	e	Senon	reins	4	50	7	10
14	f	Etburt. Bat. &c. m. m.	and	4	49	7	11
15	g	Transf. of Oswald b.	feet	4	47	7	13
16	g	3 Sunday after Easter	secrets	4	45	7	15
17	b	Unicrus B. of Rome	thighs	4	43	7	17
18	c	Oswin m.	knees	4	41	7	19
19	d	Ephege B. of Cant.	legs	4	39	7	21
20	e	Victor Mar.	feet	4	38	7	22
21	f	Anselme Bish. of C.	head	4	36	7	24
22	g	Sot. & Catus p. & m. m.	and	4	34	7	26
23	g	St. George Martyr	face	4	32	7	28
24	b	Mellitus Bishop	head	4	30	7	30
25	c	St. Mark Evangelist	and	4	28	7	32
26	d	Cletus & Marcel m. m.	face	4	27	7	33
27	e	Inastastus	head	4	25	7	35
28	f	Vitalis martyr	and	4	23	7	37
29	g	Esp. Bushel m.	face	4	22	7	38
30	g	Rogation Sunday	face	4	20	7	40

April 1676.

*Amphibalus in Christian faith so sure,  
As for Christs cause great torments did endure:  
Containing riches, shunning worldly strife,  
Embracing death to gain eternal life.*

**A** *Amphibalus* was the Guest and Ghostly Father of St *Alban* as you have heard, who after the martyrdom of his Disciple withdrew into *Wales*; after whom went a thousand Inhabitantes of *Verulam* to be further informed in the Faith, who were pursued by a Pagan Army of their fellow Citizns, by whom they were overtaken, overcome, and murdered, only one man (like *Job's* messenger) who escaped of them to report the loss of the rest. Now these Pagan *Verolamians* brought *Amphibalus* back again, and being within ken of their City. in the Village called *Redburn*, three miles from *Verulam*, they cruelly put him to death for making an Incision in his belly, they took out his Guts, and tying them to a Stake, whipt him round about it, all which he endured, as free from Impatience as his Persecutors from Compassion. Thus died *Amphibalus*, and *Thomas Redburn* who took his name from that place, and wrote about the year 1480. saith, that in his days the two knives which stabbed him were kept in the Church of *Redburn*.

*Tradition* reports, that the Stake he was tied to, afterwards turned to a Tree, extant in the year 1643. as Mr. Fuller witnesseth in his *Church-History*, fol. 19. and that it should bear Green leaves in Winter, and neither impaired nor improved in bigness; the first he by ocular witnesses found to be false, the other perhaps consisting more in report than reality, though to Woodmen and Forresters such things are known to be ordinary.

May

# May hath xxxi days.

New moon 2 day, at 6 afternoon.  
 First quarter 10 day, at 6 afternoon.  
 Full moon 17 day, at 10 in the forenoon.  
 Last quarter 24 day, at 6 in the morning.

1	b	St. Philip and Jacob	neck	4	18	7	42
2	c	Athanasius B. & Con.		4	17	7	43
3	d	Invention of the Crofs	arms	4	15	7	44
4	e	Ascension day H. Thurs.	and	4	14	7	45
5	f	Aligine Queen	should.	4	12	7	46
6	g	S. John popt. lat.	breast	4	11	7	47
7	a	6 Sunday after Easter		4	10	7	48
8	b	term ends	heart	4	8	7	49
9	c	Job		4	7	7	50
10	d	Coridianus & Ep. m.m	and	4	6	7	51
11	e	un in Gemini	back	4	4	7	52
12	f	E. Scarfford mar.	bowels	4	3	7	53
13	g	John the silent Con.	reins	4	2	7	54
14	a	Whit. sunday		4	0	8	0
15	b	Whit. monday	secrets	3	59	8	1
16	c	Whit. tuesday		3	58	8	2
17	d	Ember week	thighs	3	57	8	3
18	e	Potentius		3	56	8	4
19	f	Dunstan Arch. of C.	knees	3	55	8	5
20	g	Ellen Queen		3	53	8	7
21	a	Trinity Sunday	legs	3	52	8	8
22	b	Marques. Montrois m.		3	51	8	9
23	c	Will. of Rochester	feet	3	50	8	10
24	d	Adelm Bish.		3	49	8	11
25	e	Urban		3	48	8	12
26	f	term begins	head	3	47	8	13
27	g	Venerable Bede pres.		3	46	8	14
28	a	1 Sunday after Trinity	neck	3	45	8	15
29	b	Carolus II Natus renat.	and	3	45	8	15
30	c	Yeomans & Bouchier m	throat	3	44	8	16
31	d	Petronilla Virgin	arms	3	43	8	17



May, 1676.

*These holy Bishops with a godly zeal;  
'Gainst Dioclesians tyranny do deal;  
And with triumphant patience they do come;  
To wear the glorious Crown of martyrdom.*

**Marcellinus, and Marcellus, Bishops of Rome,  
and Martyrs.**

**M**arcelinus being ordained Bishop of Rome, had not sat long in that See, but he was brought, by the Tyrant *Dioclesian*, to the Idols, there to do sacrifice; which through pusillanimity and fear of death, he consented unto, and yielded to their Idolatry; for which fact, being excommunicated by the Christians, he fell into such repentance, that he returned again to *Dioclesian*, where he standing to his former confession, and publicly condemning the Idolatry of the Heathen, recovered the Crown of Martyrdome, suffering with *Claudius*, *Cyrinus*, and *Antoninus*.

*Marcellus* likewise was urged of *Maxentius* to renounce his Bishoprick, and Religion, and to sacrifice with them to Idols; which when he constantly refused, he was beaten with Cudgels, and so expelled the City. Then he entering into the House of *Lucina* a Widow, assembled there the Congregation; which coming to the Ears of *Maxentius* the Tyrant, he turned the House of *Lucina* into a Stable, and made *Marcellus* the keeper of the Beasts, forcing him to most vile, and servile drudgery, not suffering him to have the benefit of the sweet Air; so that with the stink thereof, and other miserable handling, he surrendered up his pious soul to God.

B

June

# June hath xxx. days.

New Moon first day, at 10 in the forenoon.

First quarter 9 day, at 3 in the morning.

Full Moon 15 day, at 6 afternoon.

Last quarter 22 day, at 8 at night.

New Moon 30 day at mid-night.

1	<b>E</b>	Nicodemus Con.	arms	3	42	8	18
2	<b>F</b>	Marceline, Peter, &c. m. m.	breast	3	42	8	18
3	<b>G</b>	Eleutheria, Eremit	and	3	42	8	18
4	<b>A</b>	2 Sunday after Trin.	stomac	3	41	8	19
5	<b>B</b>	Boniface Bishop of Mentz, m	heart	3	41	8	19
6	<b>C</b>	Norbertus, Bishop & Con.	heart	3	41	8	19
7	<b>D</b>	Robert Abbot	bowels	3	41	8	19
8	<b>E</b>	Doctor Hewit Martyr	bowels	3	41	8	19
9	<b>F</b>	Primus and Feliciarus, m. m.	reins	3	41	8	19
10	<b>G</b>	Margaret Qu. of Scotland	reins	3	41	8	19
11	<b>A</b>	St. Barab. Apost.	secrets	3	41	8	19
12	<b>B</b>	Basil Bishop and Con.	secrets	3	41	8	19
13	<b>C</b>	Anthony of Padua, Con.	thighs	3	41	8	19
14	<b>D</b>	Term Ends.	thighs	3	41	8	19
15	<b>E</b>	Vitus	knees	3	41	8	19
16	<b>F</b>	Princess Henrietta born	knees	3	41	8	19
17	<b>G</b>	Botoiph Abbot	legs	3	41	8	19
18	<b>A</b>	4 Sunday after Trin.	legs	3	41	8	19
19	<b>B</b>	Gervase and Protasius, m.	legs	3	42	8	18
20	<b>C</b>	Edward King and m.	feet	3	42	8	18
21	<b>D</b>	Walburg	feet	3	43	8	17
22	<b>E</b>	St. Alban Protomar. Eng	head	3	43	8	17
23	<b>F</b>	Etheldred, fast	head	3	44	8	16
24	<b>G</b>	St. John Baptist.	neck	3	44	8	16
25	<b>A</b>	5 Sunday after Trin.	and	3	45	8	15
26	<b>B</b>	John & Paul, m. m.	throat	3	46	8	14
27	<b>C</b>	7 Sleepers	arms	3	47	8	13
28	<b>D</b>	Leo Bishop and Con.	arms	3	48	8	12
29	<b>E</b>	St. Peter and Paul Apost.	breast	3	49	8	11
30	<b>F</b>	Commemoration of St. Paul	breast	3	50	8	10

June, 1676.

*Archbishop Simeon one of great devotion,  
Regardless of vain pomp, or high promotion,  
Did yield his Neck unto the Persian Sophy.  
Gaining a most triumphant Christian Trophy.*

### Simeon Archbishop of Selucia.

**T**His *Simeon* being Archbishop of *Selucia*, was for his Religion so hated of the Magicians, and Inchanters, that they accused him to *Sapores* King of *Persia* for the same; who being brought before the King, and persisting constant in his Religion, had this offer, either to worship with him after his manner (promising to him many great gifts if he would so do) or if he would not, threatening to him, and to all the other Christians within his Land destruction. But *Simeon* neither allured with his promises, nor terrified with his threatnings, continued constant in his Doctrine professed, so as neither he could be induced to Idolatrous worship, nor yet to betray the truth of his Religion. whereupon he was cast into Prison, where having remained some certain space, he, with many other Christians, were brought forth to suffer death, whom he exhorted to stand firm and steadfast in the Lord, declaring that to be true life indeed so to dye; and that to be death indeed to deny, or betray God for fear of punishment; with which words of comfortable exhortation, the holy Martyrs being prepared, willingly yielded up their lives to death; after whom at last followed *Simeon*, with two other Priests, or Ministers of his Church, *Abdeculus*, and *Anania*, which also with him were partakers of the same martyrdome.

# July hath xxxi. days.

First quarter 8 day, at 9 in the fore-noon.

Full Moon 15 day, at 2 in the morning.

Last quarter 22 day, at noon.

New Moon 30 day, at 1 afternoon.

1	<b>R</b>	Romwald, Bishop	breast	3	51	8	9
2	<b>A</b>	6 Sunday after Trin.	heart	3	51	1	9
3	<b>b</b>	Colonel Ashton mar.	heart	3	52	8	8
4	<b>c</b>	Transf. of St. Martin, B. & C.	bowels	3	53	8	7
5	<b>d</b>	Tomkins, and Chal. m.	bowels	3	54	8	6
6	<b>e</b>	Norbertus	reins	3	56	8	4
7	<b>f</b>	Transf. of Tho. Becket	and	3	57	8	3
8	<b>g</b>	Chilian	loyns	3	58	8	2
9	<b>a</b>	7 Sunday after Trin.	secrets	3	59	8	1
10	<b>b</b>	Gerard and Vowel, m.	secrets	4	0	8	0
11	<b>c</b>	Pius, bishop and m.	thighs	4	2	7	58
12	<b>d</b>	Sun in Leo	thighs	4	3	7	57
13	<b>e</b>	Margaret	knees	4	4	7	56
14	<b>f</b>	Bonaventure, bish. & Doct.	knees	4	6	7	54
15	<b>g</b>	Swinbin, bishop of Winchester	legs	4	7	7	53
16	<b>a</b>	8 Sunday after Trin.	legs	4	8	7	52
17	<b>b</b>	Doctor Lennus m.	feet	4	10	7	50
18	<b>c</b>	Rosina	feet	4	11	7	49
19	<b>d</b>	Dog days begin.	head	4	12	7	48
20	<b>e</b>	Alexius	and	4	14	7	46
21	<b>f</b>	Praxedes, Virgin	face	4	15	7	45
22	<b>g</b>	St. Mary Magdalen	neck	4	17	7	43
23	<b>a</b>	9 Sunday after Trin.	neck	4	18	7	42
24	<b>b</b>	Christiana, fast	arms	4	20	7	40
25	<b>c</b>	St. James Apost.	and	4	22	7	38
26	<b>d</b>	St. Ann, Mother of B. Virgin	should.	4	23	7	37
27	<b>e</b>	7 sleepers	breast	4	25	7	35
28	<b>f</b>	Panthaleon	breast	4	27	7	33
29	<b>g</b>	Martha, Vi gin	heart	4	28	7	32
30	<b>a</b>	10 Sunday after Trin.	heart	4	30	7	30
31	<b>b</b>	German, Bishop	bowels	4	32	7	28

July, 1676

*Thus holy Bishop Andas for Christ's Cause,  
Did suffer death, by bloody Pagan Laws;  
Also by the like fatal Distribution,  
Hormisdas suffered cruel Persecution.*

**T**His Bishop *Andas* lived at such time as *Isdigerdes* was King of *Persia*, about the time of the Emperour *Theodosius*; the Persecution begun by *Sapores* aforesaid, still continuing under the succeeding Kings of *Persia*, by whom this holy *Andas* was Crowned with Martyrdome. There was also *Hormisdas* a great Noble Mans Son, and of great Reputation among the *Persians*, whom when the King understood to be a Christian, and to deny to turn from his Religion, condemned him to keep his Elephants naked. In process of time, the King looking out at a Window, and seeing him all swarted, and tanned in the Sun, commanded him to have a shirt put on, and to be brought before him; whom then the King asked if he would deny Christ? *Hormisdas* hearing this, tare off his shirt from his body, and cast it from him, saying; If ye think I will deny my Faith to Christ for a shirt, have here your gill again.

*Thus though Man prove ne're so great an Oppressor,  
True Faith will make a constant firm Confessor.*

For this his constant profession of the Truth, he was by the said King *Isdigerdes* expelled his Country. *Theodor. Lib. 5.*

# August bath xxxi. days.

First quarter 6 day, at 3 afternoon.

Full Moon 13 day, at noon.

Last quarter 21 day, at 6 in the morning.

New Moon 28 day, at mid-night.

1	C	Lammas day.	bowels	4	34	7	26
2	D	Stephen, P. & mar.	bowels	4	36	7	24
3	E	Dominicus	reins	4	38	7	22
4	F	Aristarchus	reins	4	40	7	20
5	G	St. Marv and Nines	secrets	4	41	7	19
6	A	11 Sunday after Trin.	secrets	4	43	7	17
7	B	Donatus, Bish. & mar.	thighs	4	45	7	15
8	C	Cyrac, Larga, &c. m. m.	thighs	4	47	7	13
9	D	Hugh, Bishop of Ely	knees	4	48	7	12
10	E	St. Laurence mar.	knees	4	50	7	10
11	F	Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester	legs	4	52	7	8
12	G	Clare Virg n	legs	4	54	7	6
13	A	Sun in Virgo	feet	4	56	7	4
14	H	Euseb us Confessor	feet	4	58	7	2
15	C	Assumption of B. V. Mary.	feet	5	0	7	0
16	D	Rochas, martyr	head	5	2	6	58
17	E	Lambert, Bish. & mar.	head	5	4	6	56
18	F	Hellen Empress	neck	5	6	6	54
19	G	Clintunk, King, & mar.	and	5	8	6	52
20	A	13 Sunday after Trin.	throat	5	10	6	50
21	B	Richard of St. Andrews	arms	5	12	6	48
22	C	Eusebius Andrews m.	arms	5	14	6	46
23	D	Col. Morris m.	breast	5	16	6	44
24	E	St. Bartholomew Apol.	and	5	18	6	42
25	F	Lewis, King of France, Con.	stomac.	5	20	6	40
26	G	Zepherine, P. & m.	heart	5	22	6	38
27	A	Dog days end	heart	5	24	6	36
28	H	Austin, Bishop, and Doctor	bow ls	5	26	6	34
29	C	Decolation of S. John Bapt.	bowels	5	28	6	32
30	A	Sir C. Lucas & Sir G. Lisle m.	reins	5	30	6	30
31	E	Paulinus, Bishop	reins	5	32	6	28



August, 1676.

*How happy are those Men whose cause is good,  
Though in the same they spend their dearest blood:  
What's to ill Men a storm, to them is calm,  
What is to others wounds, to them is Balm.*

### Theodorus, a worthy Confessor.

**T**His *Theodorus* lived in the time of *Julian* that wicked Apostata, who enquiring the reason why the Idol of *Apollo* at *Antioch* ceased to give out Oracles as formerly? it was told him, by *Apollo*, or the Devil ruler in that place, that because of the Body of *Babylas* the Martyr, who was buried in the Subburbs of *Antioch*, called *Daphnes*, where the Temple of *Apollo* stood, he could give no more answers. Hereupon *Julian* commanded the Christians (whom he called *Gallileans*) to transport his bones to another place. They, according to the commandment of the Emperor, assembled in a great multitude, whereof this *Theodorus* was one of the chief, singing by the way as they went, this Verse of the Psalm. *Confounded be all that worship Images, and all that glory in Idols &c.* For this was *Theodorus* apprehended, and examined with exquisite torments, and so cruelly excruciate from morning, almost, to noon, that he hardly escaped with life; who being asked, afterward, of his friends, how he could abide so sharp torments, said, that at the first beginning he felt some pain, but afterwards there stood by him a Young Man, who, as he was sweating, wiped away his sweat, and refreshed him often times with cold water, wherewith he was so delighted, that when he was let down from the Engine, it grieved him none than before, *Ruff. 5. cap. 26.*

September hath xxx. days.

First quarter 4 day, at 9 at night.

Full Moon 11 day, at mid-night.

Last quarter 20 day, at 1 in the morning.

New Moon 27 day, at 11 before noon.

1	<b>F</b>	Giles Abbot, & Con.	secrets	5	35	6	25
2	<b>B</b>	Addaman, Abbot	secrets	5	37	6	23
3	<b>A</b>	Exit Tyrant, O. P.	thighs	5	39	6	21
4	<b>H</b>	Theodosia	thighs	5	41	6	19
5	<b>C</b>	Zacharias	knees	5	43	6	17
6	<b>D</b>	Beg. Virg. & Magnus Abbot	knees	5	45	6	15
7	<b>E</b>	Enurachus	knees	5	47	6	13
8	<b>F</b>	Princeſs Elz. died	legs	5	49	6	11
9	<b>B</b>	Nativity of B. Virg.	legs	5	51	6	9
10	<b>A</b>	16 Sunday after Trin.	feet	5	53	6	7
11	<b>H</b>	Protus, and Hyacin, m. m.	feet	5	56	6	4
12	<b>C</b>	Sun in Libra	head	5	58	6	2
13	<b>D</b>	Henry D. Gl. died	head	6	0	6	0
14	<b>E</b>	Exaltation of the Croſs.	neck	6	2	5	58
15	<b>F</b>	Ember Week,	and	6	4	5	56
16	<b>B</b>	Euphemia	throat	6	6	5	54
17	<b>A</b>	17 Sunday after Trin.	arms	6	9	5	51
18	<b>H</b>	Traſ. of Winock, Con.	arms	6	11	5	49
19	<b>C</b>	Januarius, biſhop & mar.	breeſt	6	13	5	47
20	<b>D</b>	Eustarchius, mar. <i>faſt</i>	and	6	15	5	45
21	<b>E</b>	St. Matthew Apoſt. & Evan.	ſtomac	6	17	5	43
22	<b>F</b>	Maurice, mar. <i>cum ſapiis</i>	heart	6	19	5	41
23	<b>B</b>	Tecla, Virgin	heart	6	21	5	39
24	<b>A</b>	18 Sunday after Trin.	bowels	6	23	5	37
25	<b>H</b>	Cecſride, Abbot	bowels	6	25	5	35
26	<b>C</b>	St. Cyprian Arclib, of Cor. m.	reins	6	27	5	33
27	<b>D</b>	Cosinus, & Damian	and	6	29	5	31
28	<b>E</b>	Winceſlaus	leyns	6	31	5	29
29	<b>F</b>	St. Michael Archangel.	secrets	6	33	5	27
30	<b>B</b>	Jerome, Confessor, & Doct.	secrets	6	35	5	25

September; 1676.

*Marcus a holy Priest, whose Zeal was high,  
In the suppression of Idolatry;  
Who from the cause of Christ would be no flatterer,  
But for the same covets to be a Martyr.*

**T**His *Marcus* was Bishop of the *Arethusians*, a People of *Syria*. He at the Commandment of *Constantine* the Great, pulled down a certain Temple Dedicated to Idols; and instead thereof built up a Church where the Christians might Congregate. But when *Julian* surnamed *Apostata*, came to be Emperour, the *Arethusians* accused him for a Traytor, and Enemy to *Julian*; whereupon he prepared himself to fly: but when he perceived that there were certain of his Kinsmen, or Friends apprehended in his stead, returning again of his own accord, he offered himself to those that thirsted for his blood; whom when they had gotten, as Men neither pitying his old Age, nor abashed at his vertuous Conversation, first stripped him naked, and pityfully beat him; then within a while after, they cast him into a foul, filthy sink; and from thence being brought, they caused Boys to thrust him in with sharpened sticks, made for the nonce, to provoke his pain the more. Lastly, they put him into a Basket, and being anointed with Honey, and Broth, they hung him abroad in the heat of the Sun, as meat for Wasps, and Flies to feed upon; all which torments he might have waved, would he have given any small matter to the re-building the Idolatrous Temple he had destroyed, but he refused: saying, *It is as great wickedness to conferr one Half-penny in case of impiety, as if a Man should bestow the whole.*

# October hath xxxi. days

First quarter 4 day, at 4 in the morning.  
Full Moon 11 day, at 3 in the afternoon.  
Last quarter 19 day, at 8 at night.  
New Moon 26 day, at 9 at night.

1	<b>A</b>	19 Sunday after Trin.	thighs	6	38	5	22
2	<b>b</b>	Thomas, Bishop of Heriford.	thighs	6	40	5	20
3	<b>c</b>	Gerrard Abbot	knees	6	42	5	18
4	<b>d</b>	Franci, Confessor	knees	6	44	5	16
5	<b>e</b>	Placidus, & Sor. m. m.	legs	6	46	5	14
6	<b>f</b>	Faith, Virgin and martyr	legs	6	48	5	12
7	<b>g</b>	Mr. Benton m.	feet	6	50	5	10
8	<b>A</b>	20 Sunday after Trin.	feet	6	22	5	8
9	<b>b</b>	St. Dennis Arcopaz. oi n. & m.	head	6	54	5	6
10	<b>c</b>	Paulin, bishop of York	and	6	56	5	4
11	<b>d</b>	Edelburgh, Abb. fs	face	6	58	5	2
12	<b>e</b>	Willfride	neck	7	0	5	0
13	<b>f</b>	Sun in Scorpio	neck	7	2	4	58
14	<b>g</b>	James Duke of York born.	arms	7	4	4	56
15	<b>A</b>	Earl of Derby m.	and	7	6	4	54
16	<b>b</b>	Lullus, bishop of Mentz	should.	7	8	4	52
17	<b>c</b>	Audrey, Virgin	breast.	7	10	4	50
18	<b>d</b>	St. Luke Evan.	breast	7	12	4	48
19	<b>e</b>	Windeline, Abbot	heart	7	14	4	46
20	<b>f</b>	Frideswide	and	7	16	4	44
21	<b>g</b>	1200 Virgins, and martyrs	back	7	18	4	42
22	<b>A</b>	22 Sunday after Trin.	bowels	7	20	4	40
23	<b>b</b>	Term begins.	bowels	7	22	4	38
24	<b>c</b>	Maglore, bishop	reins	7	23	4	37
25	<b>d</b>	Crapin and Crispianus m.	reins	7	25	4	35
26	<b>e</b>	Amandus	secrets	7	27	4	33
27	<b>f</b>	Juo, Confessor, fast	secrets	7	29	4	31
28	<b>g</b>	St. Simon and Jude Apost.	thighs	7	31	4	29
29	<b>A</b>	23 Sunday after Trin.	thighs	7	33	4	27
30	<b>b</b>	Ag. Inoth, bith. of Cant.	knees	7	34	4	26
31	<b>c</b>	Fo. ian, bith. & m. fast	knees	7	36	4	25

October, 1676.

*The Heathens ireful malice here they show it,  
Pushing one to his Grave was going to it;  
Though Nature it in him was almost spent,  
To hast his death a helping hand they lent.*

### Pothinus, Bishop of Lions.

**T**His blessed *Pothinus* was Bishop of *Lions*, at such time as *Antonius Verus* the Roman Emperour raised up the fourth Persecution against the Christians. He was at that time above four score and ten Years old, weak of body scarce able to draw breath, because of the imbecility of Nature, yet strengthened with the chearfulness of the spirit, for the conceived joy of martyrdom which he desired. He was brought forth before the Tribunal Seat, being carried of the Souldiers; accompanied with the Potentates of the City, diversly shouting: And being demanded of the President, who is the God of the Christians? he answered, If thou become worthy, thou shalt understand. After this answer he was cruelly handled, and suffered many stripes; for such as were nearest unto him struck at him, both with hand and foot, reverencing his years nothing at all; and such as stood afar off, look what each one had in his hand, that was thrown at his head; and such as ceased from pouring out of their poisoned malice, thought themselves to have grievously offended, supposing by this means, to revenge the ruine of their rotten Gods; so that being much bruised, and almost breathless, he was thrown into Prison, where after two days, he surrendered his Soul into his hands; whose cause he had so stoutly maintained.

*Novem-*

November hath xxx. days.

First quarter 2 day, at 1 afternoon.

Full Moon 10 day, at 9 in the fore-noon.

Last quarter 18 day, at 1 afternoon.

New Moon 25 day, at 8 in the morning.

1	D	The Feast of All Saints	legs	7	38	4	22
2	E	Commemor. of All-Souls	legs	7	39	4	21
3	F	Winifrid, Virgin, & m.	feet	7	41	4	19
4	G	Mary, P. of Orange born	feet	7	42	4	18
5	A	Papils Conspiracy	feet	7	44	4	16
6	B	Leonard Confessor	head	7	46	4	14
7	C	Wildebrood, bish. & Con.	head	7	47	4	13
8	D	4 Crowned martyrs	neck	7	49	4	11
9	E	Theodorus	neck	7	51	4	9
10	F	Triphon Respicius, &c. m.	arms	7	52	4	8
11	G	Martin, bish. & Con.	and	7	54	4	6
12	A	<i>Sun in Sagittarius</i>	should.	7	55	4	5
13	B	Kilian, bish.	breast	7	57	4	3
14	C	Lawrence, bish. of Dublin	breast	7	58	4	2
15	D	Queen Katherine born	heart	8	0	4	0
16	E	St. Edmond	back	8	1	3	59
17	F	Hugh, bish. of Lincoln	heart	8	3	3	57
18	G	Ded. of St. Pct. Church	bowels	8	4	3	56
19	A	Carolus I. Natus	bowels	8	5	3	55
20	B	Edmond, King, & m.	reins	8	7	3	53
21	C	Presentation of B. V. m.	reins	8	8	3	52
22	D	Cecely, Virgin, & m.	secrets	8	9	3	51
23	E	St. Clement, martyr	secrets	8	10	3	50
24	F	Chrylogonas, martyr	thighs	8	11	3	49
25	G	Katherine, Virgin, & m.	thighs	8	12	3	48
26	A	27 Sunday after Trin.	knees	8	12	3	48
27	B	Mr. Kinnerton, m.	knees	8	13	3	47
28	C	Term ends.	legs	8	14	3	46
29	D	Saturn, <i>fast</i>	legs	8	14	3	46
30	E	St. Andrew Apostle	legs	8	15	3	45



November, 1676.

*In ancient times when lived Zepherine,  
Rome did with holy pious Bishops shine;  
Not like those tripple crowned Priests, who now,  
Make Kings for kissing of their Toes to bow.*

## Zepherinus, Bishop of Rome.

**T**His Zepherinus I mention, the rather, because that in his time hapned a notable story, Recorded by *Eusebius* in the fifth Book of his Ecclesiastical History. There was, saith he, one *Nabalus*, who was a worthy Confessor; it hapned this Man to be seduced by *Aschripodorus*, and *Theodorus*, two Hereticks that denyed the Divinity of Christ, for a hundred and fifty pence, monthly to be paid him, to be a Bishop of this Heretical opinion: now he being thus linked unto them, the Lord warned him oft by Visions; and for that he was altogether careless, and negligent in marking the Visions from above, being now, as it were, hooked with the sweet baits of primary honour, and filthy lucre, whereby thousands do perish; at length he was scourged by an Angel of the Lord, and for the space of a whole night, chastised not a little; so that when he rose early in the morning, clothed in Sack-cloth, and sprinkled with Ashes, with much woe, and many tears, he fell down flat before the feet of Zepherinus, Bishop of Rome, beseeching the Church, with waterish Eyes, and wet Cheeks, for the mercy of Christ, to tender, and pity his miserable case; and using many Petitions, and shewing in his Body the print of the stripes, after much ado, he was received again unto the Communion of the Church.

*Decem-*

# December hath xxxi. days.

First quarter 2 day, at 2 in the morning.  
 Full Moon 15 day, at 4 in the morning.  
 Last quarter 18 day, at 2 in the morning.  
 New Moon 24 day, at 7 at night.

1	F	Daniel, b shop of Bangor	feet	8	15	3	44
2	W	Bibiana, Virgin	feet	8	16	3	44
3	A	Advent Sunday	head	8	17	3	43
4	h	Barbara, Virgin, and m.	head	8	17	3	43
5	C	Sabine	neck	8	18	3	42
6	D	Nicholas, bish. & Con.	and	8	18	3	42
7	E	Ambrose	throat	8	18	3	42
8	F	Conception of B. Virgin	arms	8	19	3	41
9	W	Joachim	arms	8	19	3	41
10	A	1 Sunday in Advent	breaſt	8	19	3	41
11	h	Sun in Capricorn	hand	8	19	3	41
12	C	Elfrid of Crowland, Virgin	stomac.	8	19	3	41
13	D	Ember Week	heart	8	19	3	41
14	E	Nicasius	heart	8	19	3	41
15	F	Hilda, Abbess	bowels	8	19	3	41
16	W	Lazarus	ard	8	18	3	40
17	A	2 Sunday in Advent	belly	8	18	3	40
18	h	Christopher	reins	8	18	3	40
19	C	Macarius, Ab.	reins	8	17	3	39
20	D	Julian, fast	secrets	8	17	3	39
21	E	St. Thomas Apost.	secrets	8	16	3	38
22	F	Hildegunde, Virgin	thighs	8	16	3	38
23	W	St. Alexander Carew m.	thigh	8	15	3	37
24	A	3 Sunday in Advent	knees	8	14	3	36
25	h	Christmas day.	knees	8	14	3	36
26	C	St. Stephen Proto. mar.	legs	8	13	3	35
27	D	St. John Apost. and Evng.	legs	8	12	3	34
28	E	Holy Innocents, m. m.	testand	8	11	3	33
29	F	Tho. Becket, Bish. of Cant.	feet	8	11	3	33
30	W	David	head	8	10	3	32
31	A	1 Sunday after Christmas	head	8	9	3	31

December, 1676.

Phileas a worthy Champion of Christ's Rock,  
Who firmly stood 'gainst persecutions shock;  
Dreadless of death, fearless of Tyrants jaws,  
His life did freely offer in Christ's cause.

### Phileas, Bishop of Thumis in Thebais.

**T**His Phileas was a famous Person for the politick government of his Country, for the over-sight of the publique Liturgies, and study of Philosophy. He was of noble birth, honour, eloquence, and riches; yet he preferred, before all these, the Piety, and Faith in Jesus Christ; for at such time as the bloody Persecution of Dioclesian raged throughout the World, this godly Bishop was apprehended for the truth; and notwithstanding he was intreated of many of his kinsfolks, and familiar friends, of divers of the chief Rulers, and last of all, of the Judge himself, that he would tender his own case, consider of his torments, and pity his Relation; yet could he not by the persuasions of such great Persons, be brought, by preferring this present life, to condemn the Faith of Christ, and to renounce his Laws, but with a divine resolution he endured all the threats and contumelies of the Judge, and being cast into Prison, he by his Letters encouraged the Brethren to march forwards, and to hold fast the profession of Faith in Christ, alledging these scriptures, Deuteronomy 4. He that sacrificeth to strange Gods shall be rooted out from among the People. And Exodus 20. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me. Not long after he was condemned by the Judge, and suffered martyrdom, by being beheaded.

Bishop

# Bishop Usher, in defence of Common Prayer.

1. **F**irst, for the Book of Common Prayer it may be acknowledged, that God himself appointed in the Law, a set form of Benediction, as *Numb. 6. 23, 24, 25, 26.*

2. That *David* appointed set Psalms, to be sung upon special occasions, as the Title of them sheweth.

3. That the Prophet *Isaiah* appointed a set form of Prayer, to be used by the Priests, as a solemn Fast. *Isaiah, 2. 17.*

4. That Christ not only commanded us to pray after such a manner, *Mat. 6. 9.* but to use a set form of words, *Luke, 11. 2. When you pray, say, Our Father, &c.*

5. The Spirit of God is no more restrained by using a set form of Prayer, then by singing set Hymns, or Psalms in meeting, which yet the Adversaries of our Common Prayers, practise in their Assemblies.

6. Of all Prayers premeditated are the best, *Eccles. 5. 2.* And of premeditated Prayer, those which are allowed by publique Authority are to be preferred before those which are to be uttered by any private spirit.

7. All the Churches in the Christian World, in the first, and the best times, had their set form of Liturgy, whereof most are extant in the Writings of the Fathers at this day.

8. Let our service Book be compared to the *French, Dutch,* or any other Liturgy prescribed in any of these former Churches; and it will appear to any indifferent Reader, that it is more exact, and compleat, then any of them.

Our service Book was Penned, and allowed of, not only by learned Doctors, but glorious Martyrs, who sealed the truth of the Reformed Religion with their dearest blood.

## Mr. Quarls, in his Divine Fancies.

*The Book of Common Prayer excells the rest,  
For Prayers that are most common are the best.*

St. Athanasius Bishop of Alexandria;  
a famous Doctor of the Church.

**A**thanasius was Bishop of Alexandria after Alexander, and the breaking up of the Nicene Council. Being a Heathen Boy, he played the part of a Christian Bishop in a certain Play, which prognosticated that he would prove a notable man. Being Deacon, he went to the Council of Nice, and disputed with great vehemency against the *Arians*; whereupon after he became Bishop, the *Arians* falsely accused him of bribery and treason, that he sent of his Clergy into *Mareotis*, which beat the Altar with their feet, overthrew the Lords Table, brake the holy Cup, and burned the Bible; they also accused him of Murder and Magick. To answer unto those crimes he was constrained to come unto the Council held at *Tyrus*, where notwithstanding he fully cleared himself, and that most of his accusers run away for shame, yet the Council consisting most of *Arians*, he was by them deposed. But their malice rested not there, for soon after they accused him at *Constantinople* before the Emperour, that he should say, he would stay the carriage of Corn from *Alexandria* to *Constantinople*, for which the Emperour *Constantine the Great*, banished him to *Trenire*, a City of *France*. Afterwards his innocency being known, and the Emperour dying, *Constantine* the younger called him home from exile, yet here could he not be quiet neither, for the Council of *Antioch* charged him that he took the Bishoprick after his exile, without the warrant of a Council; wherefore they deposed him again, and chose in his place one *Eusebius Emisenius*, who refused the same; Then they chose one *Grego-*

ring an *Arrian*, who was brought thither with armed Souldiers, so that *Athanasius* was forced to fly away to save his life. Afterwards they disliked him and placed another *Gregorius* in his room, who had a most miserable end; for the Pagan Gentiles inhabiting *Alexandria* pulled him out of the Church by the ears, tyed him to a Cammel, who was by him torn in pieces, and burned to ashes together with the Beast. *Athanasius* in the mean time went to *Julius* Bishop of *Rome*, and came to enjoy his Bishoprick again by vertue of his letters. But the *Arrians*, his restless enemies, accused him again to the Emperour that he had taken the Corn, which the Emperour gave to the poor, and sold it to his own use: so that he was faine the second time to fly unto *Julius* Bishop of *Rome*, where he continued a year and a half, when he was restored by the Council of *Sardis*, and his accusers condemned. But as if he had been born to perpetual trouble, *Constantius* the Emperour being an *Arrian*, banished him again, so that *Constantius* his Brother being Emperour of the West, threatened him with Wars, and constrained his restoration to his Bishoprick again. But after the death of *Constantius*, *Constantius* exiled him again, so many troubles and Persecutions did he endure by means of the *Arrians*, now that you may the better understand what opinions these *Arrians* held, we shall deduce the Heresie from the original founder thereof one *Arrius* born in *Libia*, yet a Priest of *Alexandria*, who hearing *Alexander* the Bishop treating curiously of the Trinity, thought verily that he maintained the opinion of *Sabellius*; set himself against the Bishop, and said, That the Son of God had a beginning of Essence, that there was a time when he was not. He said that God was not alwaies a Father; that the Son was not from everlasting, but had his beginning of nothing. Being called before the Emperour, he would subscribe unto the *Nicene* Council, and swear too. His deceit was to carry in his bosom his Heretical opinions written in a piece of paper, and when he came to the Book, he would Swear that he thought as he had written, meaning in his bosom. His end was lamentable, for coming from the Emperour, after the Oath he had taken, with great pomp thorough the street of *Constantinople*, he



he was taken with a sudden fear, and withal he felt a Lask; immediately he asked of them, where there was any house of Office, thither he went, and together with his Excrements, voideth his Guts, a great stream of blood followeth after, the slender and small bowels slideth out, blood together with the Spleen and Liver gusheth out, and immediately he dieth like a Dog. As many as went by, were wont to point at the place with the finger, and say, In yonder Jakes dyed *Arrius* the Heretick. *Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 25.*

But to return again to *St. Athanasius*, after the death of *Constantius* the Emperour he came again to *Alexandria*, being received of the Citizens with loving and chearful minds; But he was fain to fly again in the time of *Julian* the Apostate, escaping very narrowly the hands of his pursuers. He came home in the time of *Jovianus* the Emperour, and fled away in the time of *Valens* the *Arrian*, whereupon the Citizens for the love of their Bishop was all on an uprore, so that the Emperour was fain to send unto the people of *Alexandria*, and to signify by his Letters, that his pleasure was, that *Athanasius* should quietly as they wished themselves, enjoy the Bishoprick. By this means it came to pass that the Church of *Alexandria* had peace and tranquillity unto the death of *Athanasius*. He was Bishop 46. years, and died, *Anno Dom. 375. Socrat. lib. 4.* This holy Bishop was the Author of that Christian Confession of our Faith, called, *Quicumque vult.*

### Alexander Bishop of Constantinople.

This *Alexander* Bishop of *Constantinople* lived in the daies of *Constantine* the Great, a very worthy and Godly Bishop. The *Arians* finding themselves to be utterly rejected by *Athanasius* (as you heard) they addressed themselves to *Constantinople* under the conduct of *Eusebius* Bishop of *Nicomedia*: and threatened *Alexander* that in case he would not receive *Arrius* into the fellowship of the Church, then they would bring him in authorized with the Emperours command to the grief of his heart. *Alexander* clothed himself with the armour of God, and all the night long prayed in this sense, *Lord if Arrius be*

to be received to morrow into the Communion of thy Church, thou  
 let thy servant depart in peace, and deliver not the just with the  
 wicked: But Lord, if thou wilt spare thy Church, whereunto I am  
 assured thou wilt be favourable: then Lord, turn thy eyes towards  
 the words of the Eusebians, and give not thine inheritance to a de-  
 solation and reproach: and cut off Arius, lest while he entereth in-  
 to the Church, his Heresie also seem to enter with him, and so no  
 difference seem to be betwixt Piety and Impiety. The next day fol-  
 lowing the prayer of Alexander, Eusebius Bishop of Nicomedia,  
 with his retinue, came with great confidence and pomp, to  
 perform all which they threatened they would do. But Arius  
 was compelled to go to a secret place, where he ended his  
 wretched life with ignominy and shame, as you heard before.

Paulus Bishop of Constantinople.

This Paulus succeeded Alexander: His lot was to govern  
 this Church under the reign of Constantius an Arrian Emperour,  
 who rejected him, and seated Eusebius Bishop of Nicomedia in  
 his place. But this great Patron of the Arrian Heresie,  
 scarcely was placed in Constantinople, when he ended his life.  
 The Homosians received again Paulus to be their Bishop: The  
 Arrians chose Macdonius. This was the cause of great strife  
 in Constantinople, and the people divided in factions hatefully  
 invaded one another. The Emperour hearing of the tu-  
 mults, sent Hermogenes the General Commander of his Horse-  
 men, to remove Paulus from Constantinople: Hermogenes was  
 ready to execute the Emperours commandment, but the peo-  
 ple being affectioned toward their Pastor, rose up with popu-  
 lar tumult, compassed the House of Hermogenes, set it on  
 fire, slew him, and fastened a Cord to his legs, and trailed  
 him along the streets. For this cause the Emperour Constanti-  
 us willing to punish the Authors of this tumult, hastened to  
 come to Constantinople. The people went forth to meet him;  
 and with tears confessed their fault, and craved pardon. The  
 Emperour abstained from punishing them unto death, but he  
 cut off the one half of the victual which the liberality of  
 his Father had bestowed upon Constantinople, to be paid yearly  
 out

out of the tributes of Egypt. He banished *Paulus* the second time, and seated *Macedonius* in *Constantinople*, not without effusion of blood. *Paulus* was again restored by the means of the Emperour *Constans*: but after the death of *Constans*, he was banished to *Cornus*, a Town of *Armenia*, where he was strangled by the bloody *Arrians*.

*Eusebius Pamphilus Bishop of Cæſarea.*

*Eusebius Pamphilus* Bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Palestine*, lived under the Emperour *Constantine*, with whom he was familiarly acquainted. He was desired to supply the place of *Eustatius* Bishop of *Antioch*, whose deposition the *Arrians*, without all form of order, had procured most unrighteously: but he would not consent to accept that charge, so that the chair of *Antioch* wanted a Bishop eight years. The Emperour *Constantine* commended his modesty, and counted him worthy to be Bishop of the whole world. He was so familiarly acquainted with *Pamphilus* the Martyr, that he assumed his name, and called himself *Eusebius Pamphilus*. He wrote very many Volumes, amongst which these are remembred, Of Evangelical preparation, 15. Books, as preparatives for such as were to learn the doctrine of the Gospel. Of Evangelical Demonstration, 20. Books, where he proverh and confirmeth the Doctrine of the New Testament, with a confutation of the adversary. Of Divine Apparitions, 5. Books. Of the Ecclesiastical History, 10. Book. Of Chronical Canons, a general recital, with an Epitome thereof. Of the Disagreeing of the Evangelists. Ten Books upon the Prophet *Isaiah*. Against *Porphyrius*, who wrote then in *Sicilia* (as some do think) thirty Books. One Book of *Topicks*. An Apology or defense of *Origen*, in 6. Books. The Life of *Pamphilus*, in 3. Books. Four Books of the Life of *Constantine*. Against *Hierocles*, 8. Books. Against fatal destiny, one Book. Three Books against *Marcellus*. Of Martyrs. Certain other Books. Upon the 150. *Psalms* very learned Commentaries, with sundry other works. He died about the time that *Athanasius* first returned from banishment, by the means of

*Constantine* the younger, about the year of our Lord, 342.

*St. Gregory Nazianzen Bishop of Nazianzen.*

*Gregory Nazianzen* lived in the daies of *Constantine*, *Julian*, and *Theodosius*. He was born in a little Town of *Cappadocia* called *Nazianzen*, from which he received his name. He was trained up in learning in *Alexandria* and in *Athens*. His familiarity with *St. Basil* began in *Athens*, and was increased in the Wilderness: He Preached in *Sasima*, but because it was a place unmeet for studies he returned to *Nazianzen*, and was a helper to his aged Father. After his Fathers death he went to *Constantinople*, where he found the Town in a most desolate condition, in regard the *Arrian* and *Macedonian* Heresies had so mightily prevailed, that all the principal Churches were occupied by them. *Nazianzen* only had liberty to Preach in a little Church called *Anastasia*, because the truth of God which seemed to have been buried; now by the Preaching of *Nazianzen* was revived again. In the second General Council gathered by *Theodosius*, because some Bishops of *Macedonia* and *Egypt* murmured against his admission, he counterfeited the fact of *Jonas*, and was content to be cast out of his place, to procure peace and concord amongst his brethren. He benefitted the Church of Christ in the daies of *Julian*, prohibiting the Children of Christians to be brought up in the Schools of learning. He detested the Heresie of *Apollinarius*, and the abominations of Heathen Idolatry, whereunto *Julian* had sold himself, more clearly than any other man had done. He might say of General Councils, as our late King *Charles* of happy memory, might say of Parliaments, *That they all proved disgustful to him*; notwithstanding he was a man worthy for excellency of gifts to be called *Theologus*.

*St. Basil the Great, Bishop of Casarea.*

This *St. Basil* was so united in heart and mind with *Nazianzen*, that the pen of *Socrates* will not separate the Treatises of their lives. His Father was martyred under the persecutin

Em-

Emperour *Maximus*. He left behind him five Sons: three of them were Bishops, namely *Basil* Bishop of *Cæsarea*, *Peter* Bishop of *Sebasta*, and *Gregory* Bishop of *Nysa*. He was instructed in all kind of learning in *Cæsarea*, in *Constantinople*, in *Athens*, under *Himerius* and *Procrestinus*, in *Antioch* under *Libanius*. At his second coming to *Athens*, he acquainted himself with *Nazianzen*. He was ordained a Deacon by *Melitus* Bishop of *Antioch*, and a Presbyter by *Eusebius* Bishop of *Cæsarea*. The good carriage of *Basil* towards *Eusebius* is worthy of remembrance, albeit *Eusebius* conceived indignation against him without a cause, yet he would not expostulate with his Bishop, but he departed to a solitary place in *Pontus*, where he remained until the daies of the Emperour *Valens*. Then did the *Arrian* Heresie so mightily prevail, that necessarily compelled the Churches of *Cappadocia* to intreat *Basil* to turn again, least in his absence *Arrianisme* should get a full upper-hand. *Basil* returned, not without the foreknowledge and good advice of *Nazianzen* his dear friend, who counseled him to prevent *Eusebius*, and to overcome him in courtesie and humanity: so was he reconciled to *Eusebius*, and after his death succeeded him in his Bishoprick; whom God so blessed, that the *Arrians* and *Eunomians*, who seemed to be excellently learned, when they encountered with *Nazianzen* and *Basil*, they were like unto men altogether destitute of learning. In the Persecution of *Valens*, he was led to *Antioch*, and presented before the Deputy of *Valens*, who threatened him with banishment and death; but he answered him with invincible courage, so that the Deputy was astonished at his answers. He was not afraid of banishment, because the earth is the Lords, neither was he afraid of death, but wished to have that honour, that the bonds of this earthly Tabernacle might be loosed for the Testimony of Christ. The Emperours Son *Galaces* at this time was sick unto the death, and the Empress sent him word, that she had suffered many things in her Dream for the Bishop *Basil*; so he was dismissed, and suffered to return to *Cæsarea*.

## Gregory Bishop of Nyssa

This Gregory was Bishop of Nyssa, and brother to St. Basil, taking the name of Nyssa, from the place whereof he was Bishop. In the second General Council, to him was committed the oversight of the Country of *Cappadocia*. Albeit the Volume of his Books be not extant, yet he is renowned in the mouths of the learned; and the fragments of his writings declare that he hath been a man of note and mark. Concerning sin, he said, that albeit the Serpents that stung us were not slaughtered, yet we have sufficient consolation in this, that we are cured from their venomous bites and stings. Concerning Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, *Mount Olivet*, and *Bethlehem*, he said, that a Pilgrimage from carnal lusts, to the righteousness of God, is acceptable to the Lord, but not a journeying from *Cappadocia* to *Palestine*; and that God will give a reward in the world to come, only to things done in this world by warrant of his own Commandment.

## St. Hillary Bishop of Poitiers in France.

Saint Hillary lived under the reign of *Constantius*: He was a man in Religion constant, in manners meek and courteous. He was banished, immediately after the Council of *Millain*, to *Phrygia*, as some suppose: *Theodoret* writeth that he was banished to *Thebaida*, and relieved again from banishment under *Julian*. But it is more apparent that he remained in *Phrygia* until the Council of *Seleucia*, unto which Council he was brought from banishment; not by any special command from the Emperour, but by a general command given to his Deputy *Leonas*, to assemble together the Bishops of the East. Under pretence of obeying this commandment, *Hillary* being banished in the East, was brought to the Council of *Seleucia*: from *Seleucia* he went to *Constantinople*. The Emperour refused to hear him reason with the *Arrians* in matters of Faith, but gave him liberty to return to his own Country again. He took great pains to purge the Country of *France* from the poison of *Arrian* Heresie: and he prevailed so far, that

St. Jerome



St. Jerome compares him to *Deucalion*, who both saw the flood of waters ove. flowing *Thessaly*, and the abating of them also : Even so *Hillary* saw both the growth and decay of *Arrianisme* in *France*. He was very studious in learning, and wrote sundry notable Books, whereof he delivered one into *Constantius's* hand at *Constantinople*. He lived 6. years after his return from banishment, and concluded his Life under the Reign of *Valentinian*,

A Maul to Hereticks, whose words struck terror  
To their foul facts, detecting of their error.

*Osius Bishop of Corduba in Spain.*

This *Osius* was a grave Father, a learned Bishop, and a stout defender of the Faith against the *Arrian* Heretic. He was sent by *Constantine the Great* to reconcile *Alexander* and *Arius* : He was at the Council of *Nice*. The *Arians* in the Council of *Sirniun* scourged his bare sides because he would not subscribe unto their Heretical opinion.

*Paphnutius Bishop of Thebais.*

This *Paphnutius* was Bishop of a certain City in the upper *Thebais*, so vertuous and so holy a man, that strange miracles are reported to be wrought by him. He had one of his eyes pul'd out in the time of persecution, wherefore the Emperour *Constantine the great* had him in very great reverence, and sent for him at sundry times, to come unto his sumptuous Palace ; the empty place of the banished eye he was wont to kiss, so great a reverence and honour did the Emperour shew unto ancient and holy Fathers. He of a Child led a strait life in the company of the religious worshippers, and excelled all others in fame for continency of mind, and chaste behaviour, and notwithstanding he was never Married in his life. Yet at the Council of *Nice*, when they went about to separate Married Priests from their Wives, he so perswaded them to the contrary, that the whole Council yie'ded unto his sentence, wholly ending all Controversies that might arise in that behalf.

*Sp. vision*

## Spyridion Bishop of Trimithous in Cyprus.

This Spyridion was at first a Shepherd of Cattel, yet was he so holy and so vertuous that he seemed worthy to be appointed a Shepherd of men, and was made Bishop of Trimithous a City of Cyprus, who in love to his old occupation, though he executed the function of a Bishop, yet out of singular modesty, he kept also a Flock of Sheep. *Socrates* in the first Book of his Ecclesiastical History, chap. 8. relateth two strange stories of him, which I will rehearse in his own words leaving the credit thereof to the Readers approbation. Thieves (said he) on a certain time about midnight, brake into his Sheep-cote, and by stealth went about to convey away some of his Sheep; but God who kept the Shepherd, saved also the Sheep: for the Thieves with a certain invisible kind of force, were held fast bound unto the Sheep-cote. At the dawning of the day Spyridon came to his Fold, and seeing the hands of the Thieves tyed behind them, forthwith understood the circumstance, and by Prayer which he made unto God, loosed their hands, and exhorted them earnestly to get their living not with the spoil of other mens substance, but with the sweat of their own brows. Yet in the end he gave them a fat weather, bidding them farewell in this sort: I give you this, lest it repent you that ye have laboured all night in vain. The other thing he relates of him is this, He had to his Daughter a Virgin, endued with her Fathers piety and holiness, her name was Irene, in whose custody a dear and familiar friend left a pretious Jewel; she weighing the charge of this Jewel, hid it in the ground, and in a while after departed this life. Then came the owner, and seeing that the Maiden was dead, he went about to extort the Father, sometimes charging and threatening him with foul means, some other times entreating him with fair words. The old man weighing the loss of his friend as much as his own, got him to the Sepulchre of his Daughter, praying unto God, that now before the time he would vouch safe to shew unto him the promised Resurrection; the which hope of his failed him not at all; for the Maid revived, and came to the presence of her Father, which also as soon as she had revealed unto him the place where the Jewel

*Jewel lay hid, vanished away out of his sight. This story is also related by Rufinus a Latine Author, lib. 1. cap. 5.*

St. Ambrose Bishop of Millane.

Ambrose the Son of Symmachus was a man of noble parentage: under the Emperour *Valentinian*, he was Governour of *Liguria*. At this time *Aexentius* Bishop of Millane (an *Arrian*) died. Great sedition was in the Town for the election of a new Bishop, every man contending to have a Bishop chosen of that Faith, which he himself best liked. *Ambrose* fearing the undoing of the Town by this intestine contention, exhorting them to unity and concord with words and reasons so perswative, that the people with one consent cried out, they would be all of one mind if that *Ambrose* were appointed to be their Bishop; for in so doing there was hope that all would be reconciled, and that all would embrace one Faith and opinion. The Bishops that were present, thought verily that the uniform voice of the people, was the voice of God himself; wherefore, without any further deliberation, they take *Ambrose* and Baptize him (for he was a *Catechumenist*) and install him Bishop. But when *Ambrose* came willingly to the Baptism, yet denied utterly he would be Bishop; they make the Emperour *Valentinianus* privy to their doings. He working at the consent and agreement of his people, supposed that which was done to be the work of God himself, and signified unto the Bishops that they should obey the will of God, and commanded they should create him Bishop, for God rather than men preferred him unto this dignity. So was *Ambrose* ordained Bishop of Millane. After the death of *Valentinian* he was grievously troubled by *Jestina*, the Mother of *Valentinian* the second, for she was infected with *Arrianism*. *Ambrose* was favoured by the people, and would not betray the Sheepfold of God to Wolves. He sustained also great trouble under the two Tyrants *Maximus* and *Eugenius*: so that he was compelled in the time of *Maximus* to flee to *Aquileia*: and in the time of *Eugenius*, to flee to *Hetruria*. He lived also under the reign of *Theodosius*, whom he sharply reprov'd for the slaughter

slaughter of the innocent people of *Thissalonica*: and died in the third year of the reign of *Honorius*, after he had governed the Church of *Millane* twenty two years.

*Epiphanius Bishop of Cyprus.*

*Epiphanius* was born in a little Village of *Palistine*, called *Barsanduce*. He was brought up amongst the Monks of *Palistine* and *Egypt*. In the end he was ordained Bishop of *Salamina*, the Metropolitane Town of the Isle of *Cyprus*. He refuted the Heresies preceding his time, in his Book called *Panarium*, and set down a summ of the true Faith, in his Book called *Anchoratus*. He had a great regard to the poor, in so much that he was called *Oecumenus Pauperum*, and like as *Cyprus* was naturally situated in a place near approaching to *Asia* the less, and to *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Pentapolis*, and not far distant from *Euroe*: so it fell out that Christians who were disposed to support their indigent Brethren, they sent their Collections to *Epiphanius*, and he distributed them to the poor. With these commendable virtues, there was mixed a reproveable simplicity in him; He was circumvented by *Theophilus* Bishop of *Alexandria*, and took a dealing against *John Chrysostome* Bishop of *Constantinople*, because he would not be sudden in damning the Books of *Origen*. Also he taught in *Constantinople* with endeavour to alienate the hearts of the people from their own pastor, and celebrated the Communion, and ordained a Deacon in *Constantinople*, without the foreknowledge and consent of *Chrysostome*, and contrary to the Church order. *Chrysostome* on the other part sent him advertisement, that in case he received any disgrace or harm in the fury of popular commotions, he should blame himself, who by his own inordinate doings was procuring the same. After this *Epiphanius* ceased from such doings, and entered into a Ship of purpose to return back again to *Cyprus*, but he died by the way. It is reported of him, that when he entered into the Ship, he said, he left three great things behind him, to wit, a great Town, a great Palace, and great Hypocritie.

This

This *Epiphanius* writeth thus concerning the Prophet *Nathan*. The Prophet *Nathan* of the House of *Thock*, born in *Gabath* a City of *Galilee*, lived in the time of *David*, and taught him the Law of the Lord. He foresaw that *David* was too far in love with *Bathsheba*, and therefore immediately left *Gabath*, and got him towards *Jerusalem*, for to stay the King from committing so hainous an offence. And behold *Beliar* stopt him, for when he found him dead, and lying all bare on the High-way, he stayed as long as he was a burying of him, lest the Carcass of the man should unreverently be torn in pieces of brute Beasts, and ravenously devoured. In the same night understood *Nathan* that *David* had committed that horrible offence, wherefore he mourned out of measure, and went back again to *Gabath* with great lamentation. When *Uriah* the Husband of *Bathsheba* was slain by the procurement of *David*, the Lord sent *Nathan* unto him, that he should rebuke him sharply for his offence. Then at length *David* remembering himself, was astonished and trembled for fear of the Lord, because he perceived plainly that the Lord was highly displeased with him for his Adultery. *David* knew moreover that the Prophet *Nathan* was inspired with the Holy Ghost. He honoured the man, and revered his person as the true messenger of God. This *Nathan* became old, and died, and was buried at *Gabath* his own Land.

*St. Jerome a famous Doctor of the Church.*

*Jerome* was born in a Town of *Dalmatia*, called *Stridon*, and was instructed in the Rudiments of learning at *Rome*. From *Rome* he went to *France*, of purpose to increase his knowledge, and to divers other places. Afterwards he returned again to *Rome*, where he acquainted himself with honourable Women, such as *Marcella*, *Sophronia*, *Principia*, *Paula*, and *Eustochium*, to whom he expounded places of holy Scripture, for he was admitted Presbyter. He was counted worthy to succeed *Damasus* Bishop of *Rome*, : his gifts were envied at *Rome* : therefore he left *Rome*, and took his voyage toward *Palestine*. By the way he acquainted himself with *Epiphanius* Bishop of *Cyprus*,

*prus*, with *Nazianzen* Bishop in *Constantinople*, with *Didymus* Doctor in the School of *Alexandria*, and sundry other men of note and mark. In the end he came to *Judea*, and made choice of the place of the Lords Nativity to be the place of his death. At *Bethlehem*, *Paula* a noble Woman ( who accompanied *Jerome* and his Brother *Paulinus* from *Rome* ) upon her own charges built four Monasteries, *Jerome* guided one Monastery, wherein were a number of Monks, the other three wherein there were companies of holy Virgins, she guided her self. She likewise built an adjoining Hospital for Pilgrims, whose ruines remain to this day, and declare it ( saith Mr. *Sandy*'s an eye-witness ) to have been no mean Fabrick. She was buried in the Temple of *Bethlehem* in a Grot, upon whom *St. Jerome* bestowed a Latine Epitaph, thus Englished,

*Scipio* begot who *Paula* bore. Th' off spring  
Of *Gracchus*, of the fam'd *Mycenian* King,  
Here lies: earst *Paula* call'd: Mother to  
*Eustochius*, chief of *Rome*'s grave Senate; who  
To Christ and *Bethlehem* vow'd, bade pomp adieu.

Ingraving also on the Front of the entrance.

Seest thou this Tomb hewn in the growing stone?  
'Tis *Paula*'s Inn, posselt of Heavenly Throne,  
Who leaving Brother, Kindred, *Rome*, what gave  
Her Birth, Wealth, Children, lies in *Bethlems* cave.  
Christ here's thy Cratch: the wise did hither bring  
Mysterious gifts to God, to Man, a King.

*St. Jerome* lived at *Bethlehem* ( as it is said ) fifty years and six Months, where ( besides other learned works which he wrote ) he translated the Bible twice; He was buried in the same Grot with *Paula*, in the same Monastery which she had founded, afterwards his bones were translated to *Rome*, and shrined in the Church of *Sancta Maria Maggiore*; over which *Pope Sixtus Quintus* hath erected a sumptuous Chappel.



*The Conclusion.*

Now carp ye Sectaries who do despise  
 Church Government, and with pernicious lies  
 Seek for to blast our Churches reverend lights,  
 Who rail at Common Prayer, and the Rites,  
 Us'd in our Liturgy, who hate the Bells  
 Because o'th<sup>r</sup> Ropes, no other reason else.  
 And yet why should Bells be by them deny'd,  
 The Clappers by their Wives tongues is out-vy'd.  
 And those who hate the Surplice very deep,  
 In private unto a white Smock can creep.  
 The grand Religion which these Zealots carry,  
 Is for to be unto the Church contrary ;  
 Nor Faith, nor Conscience, but a stubborn mind  
 That fault with all things but themselves can find.  
 Who hate things done in decency and order,  
 'Cause their opinions on confusion border ;  
 And think themselves 'bove ordinances past,  
 Their Consciences being stretcht to *Hufons Last*.  
 That reckon Tippers for a deadly evil,  
 And hate Lawn sleeves worse than they hate the Devil.  
 Who will no Girdles 'bout them wear at all,  
 Because (forsooth) some are Canonical.  
 Who find by Revelation *Paul* did teach  
 In's Cloak, *Ergo*, unlawful 'tis to Preach  
 In decent Cassocks ; and as to a Gown,  
 For a grand superstition 'tis cry'd down ;  
 And cause such superstition they do fear,  
 That makes their Wives now Justico's to wear.  
 But may all such blind stubborn ignorance  
 No further into this our Realm advance,  
 For those who will not for the Church Rites stand,  
 Have no love to the Church, but to Church Land.

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*F I N I S.*